

the real estate business in Marin County and often shared the products of Roumiguere Vineyards (Big Red), which he purchased in Lake County in 1980. His involvement with civic groups includes the Man'n Council of Boy Scouts of America, Marin Board of Realtors, Marin Shakespeare Festival, San Rafael High School PTA, and the Louise A. Boyd Marin Museum.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Robert Roumiguere for his many contributions to our community. His vision for Marin County will continue to inspire all of us—and he will be sorely missed.

RECOGNIZING PETER VANG

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Peter Vang for receiving the Portraits of Success Award presented by KSEE-24 and Companies that Care. This award pays tribute to Mr. Vang's involvement in the Asian-American community. Peter's active involvement has made him a role model for the members of his local community.

Mr. Vang is currently a staff analyst for the Fresno County Human Services System, acting as a community liaison between the refugee community and the Human Services System. He also coordinates and hosts the Southeast Asian Talk Show series on Radio KVIF 900 AM.

Mr. Vang has served the Southeast Asian community through his innumerable undertakings. He has served in many different Southeast Asian organizations and is the founder of the Hmong American Citizens Alliance and Co-founder of the Laotian Chamber of Commerce.

His accomplishments have earned him a Portraits of Success Award, presented by KSEE-24 and Companies that Care in recognition of Asian-American Heritage Month.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Peter Vang for his commitment to improving the lives of the people in the community, I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Vang many more years of continued success.

HONORING PASTOR JOSEPH W. AND JOYCE ELLWANGER

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 2001

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the work of Pastor Joseph and Joyce Ellwanger as they retire from Cross Lutheran Church after more than thirty years of service to both their congregation and the people of Milwaukee.

Pastor Joe began his ministry at St. Paul Lutheran Church in Birmingham, Alabama, during the era of the civil rights movement. It was at this time that he became committed to serving the poor and supporting social justice issues, this mission would become the framework for his life. In 1965, he joined the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., and several

members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in meeting with then—President Lyndon B. Johnson and petitioned him to swiftly pass the Voting Rights Act.

The Ellwangers came to Milwaukee in 1967 to serve Cross Lutheran Church. They strengthened the faith and ministry of the Church and reached out to outlying communities. Through their leadership and vision, the congregation has become one known for its racial diversity, social justice, and emphasis on youth ministry.

Both Pastor Joe and his wife, Joyce, saw the necessity of working ecumenically with others to obtain justice ministry in the life of the faith community. Pastor Joe's commitment is made evident through the creation of MICA (Milwaukee Innercity Churches Allied for Hope), and participation in AODA Treatment Committee and the Education Committee. Joyce's dedication to serving others has been made visible through her coordination of outreach programs in community organizations, such as the World Food Day for Hunger Task Force, and the Hope House.

During their 34 years in Milwaukee, Pastor Joe and Joyce have impacted our community in many positive ways, and they will be sorely missed. I am proud to join the members of Cross Lutheran Church in thanking them for their service to the people of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Please join me in honoring Pastor Joseph and Joyce Ellwanger for their enormous contributions and wishing them well in the future.

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 8, 2001

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, "Some 2,500 years ago, the Greek philosopher Aristotle postulated that all matter is comprised of four basic elements: earth, water, air, and fire. The idea dominated science until the late 18th century, when revolutionaries from rival nations transformed chemistry from a jumble of medieval alchemy into a true science."

This quotation, from the American Chemical Society's *Frontiers of Knowledge*, provides us with a perspective on chemistry's birth and its role as a cornerstone of modern science. I rise today to congratulate the American Chemical Society on the 125th anniversary of their establishment. The ACS has been both a symbol and active advocate for basic and applied research and the promotion of the benefits of a healthy and active chemical industry.

The interaction between science, government, and the vitality of our nation are closely linked. Developments in chemistry are reflected in policy and public priorities throughout the world. This was probably far from the thoughts of the founders when they first met in New York on April 6, 1876 to organize the Society. As late as 1901, one of ACS' past presidents predicted a membership of nearly 10,000 chemists on their 100-year anniversary in 1976. In fact, membership in ACS reached 10,603 in 1917 and is over 163,000 today. To put ACS' inaugural year in perspective, this same year saw the issuance of a U.S. patent on the telephone to Alexander Graham Bell,

the defeat of General Custer at Little Big Horn, and the formation of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs.

The need for a national organization to support chemists was reflected in an overwhelming number of early requests to form first a local New York City society and then a national society. The first regularly-scheduled meeting of the ACS took place on May 4, 1876. Annual dues were \$5. ACS was still a New York corporation in 1937 when it reincorporated under an act of Congress, signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as Public Act 358. ACS headquarters soon found a home in Washington, DC. Proceedings of the meetings were communicated to the chemical community through the publication of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, beginning in 1879. This journal was created to keep chemists informed about developments on the chemical frontier and is still the primary forum to communicate achievements in chemistry today.

Developments in chemistry often paralleled national and global events. The impetus supplied by both World Wars I and II had an enormous impact on science and technology, and thus the nature of the ACS and the worldwide chemical enterprise. In fact, the end of WWII saw ACS as the new trustee of the Petroleum Research Fund, to be used solely to support advanced scientific education and fundamental research in the petroleum field. Petroleum security and supply remains one of the more crucial issues being addressed by professional chemists even today.

In the mid-1960s, the growing role of the federal government in funding scientific research caused ACS to intensify their work in public affairs. They began to develop congressional testimony and public statements of the Society's position on a number of important matters under consideration by Congress and other federal agencies, including the government's cutbacks in space and military research and development. ACS was instrumental in helping chemists protect their jobs during economic downturns in these industries and to enhance the professional image of the discipline.

In the late 20th century, significant developments in the field of electronics and microprocessor technology resulted in a sea change in analytical instrumentation, from chromatographs, both gas and liquid, to spectrometers, to wet chemistry systems. The development of fiber optic cables improved the storage and transmission of chemical data. As a result, ACS Division of Computers in Chemistry was formed in April 1974. Chemistry was becoming an integral part of the new global economy and information network. This is particularly relevant in northern New Jersey where ACS has spearheaded efforts to make this area a global leader in the development and production of pharmaceuticals.

Over the last several decades, ACS realized that the public's view of the chemical industry was becoming tainted by some high-profile cases of contamination, initially triggered by the publication of Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" and further reinforced by chemical releases endangering public health at Love Canal and Bhopal, India. To offset these events, ACS encouraged the establishment of the Chemical Manufacturers Association's (now the American Chemistry Council) Responsible Care Program. The goals of the program are to improve the chemical industry's